BEATEN AGAIN BY DETROIT

The Big Batters Practice on Pitcher Shreve and Make Fifteen Runs.

Many of Their Hits, However, Were of the Lucky Description-Results of the Other League and American Association Games.

special to the Indianapolis Journal

DETROIT, Aug. 29.-It might be considered paradoxical to speak of a pitcher being knocked out, but still remaining in the box, but that's exactly what happened to Shreve to-day. He was hammered unmercifully in the second, mixth and eighth innings, but as there was no one to take his place he was compelled to stay there and take his medicine. On the other hand, Conway was a Sphinx to the visitors, and the Detroits backed their pitcher up with an errorless game. Only in the second did the Indianians do any hitting, when Buckley's double and Hines's single earned a run. The visitors had some hard luck in the seventh, when, with three men on bases and only one out, Schoeneck knocked a liner straight into White's hands, and the result was a double play. It cannot be denied that a good many of the Detroit hits were of the lucky order, three or four dropping just inside of the foul lines and out of reach of all the fielders. The game was Interesting only as showing what the Detroits san do with the stick. They made three singles and a double in the second, three singles and three doubles in the sixth, and five singles and a double in the eighth. Attendance about 1,000. Score:

0 0 Hines, m . 0 1 4 Bro'th'rs, 12 3 0 Denny, 3.. 0 0 0 0 Seery, 1... 0 0 1 0 Bassett, 2. 0 1 3 Sutcliffe, s 2 0 Glase'k, s.. 0 0 M'Ge'hy, r 0 1 2 0 S'hoen'k, 1 0 0 9 0 0 Buckley, c 1 1 2 0 0 Shreve, p. 0 Totals... 15 19 27 12 0 Totals .. 1 4 24 12

Score by innings: Petroit.....0 4 0 0 0 6 0 5 Indianapolis...... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 Earned Runs-Detroit, 12: Indianapolis, 1. Two-base Hits-Sutcliffe, Conway, Campau, Brouth-

Stolen Bases-Twitchell, Sutcliffe.
Double Plays-White (alone); Buckley and Schoeneck; Denny, Bassett and Schoeneck; Glasscock and Schoeneck.
First Base on Balls-Scheffler, Hines, Seery.

Hit by Pitched Ball—Scheffler.
First Base on Errors—Detroit, 2.
Struck Out—Sutcliffe, Buckley, Shreve, Hines, Seery.
Passed Ball—Buckley.
Time—1:30.
Umpire—Daniels.

Other League Games.

BOSTON, 2; NEW YORK, 1.

NEW YORK Aug. 29.—Quinn, Boston's new second baseman, signalized his first appearance with that club by winning the game in the ainth inning on his terriffic home drive over the left center ropes. Boston's other run was made in the third inning on a hit by Johnston, his steal of second on a close decision, and Brown's hit to center, which was fumbled by

Ewing. c. 0 1 10 1 1 Jhnst'n, m 1 2 3 2 1 2 0 Brown, r.. 0 Ward, s.... 1 2 0 2 0 Quinn, 2.. 1 1 Tiernan, r. 0 0 2 0 0 Kelly, c... 0 1 Connor, 1. 0 0 9 0 0 Nach, 3... 0 0 0 O'Ro'rke, 10 1 1 0 0 Ray, s..... 0 1 0 Whitney, 3 0 1 0 3 0 Morrill, 1.. 0 1 7 Si'try, m., 0 0 1 0 1 Glenn, 1... 0 0 3 0 Keefe, p... 0 0 0 10 0 Sowders, p 0 0 0 Totals... 1 724 18 2 Totals.. 2 727 12 3

Winning run made with mo man out. Score by innings: New York.......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1-1 Boston......0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1-2

Earned runs—New York, 1; Boston, 2. Two base hit—O'Kourke. Three-base hit—Morrill. Home-run—Quinn. Stolen bases—Ward (2), Johnston, Brown. First base on arrors—New York, 1. Struck out—Keefe, O'Rourke, Brown (2), Quinn, Kelly (2), Morrill, Glenn (2), Sowders (2). Passed ball—Kelly. Time—2:00. Umpire—Valentine. PITTSBURG, 4; CHICAGO, 2.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Baldwin was batted hard to-day, and his support was lazy and indifferent, except at third, where Burns made a remarkable play. The Chicagos could not touch Galvin, and the Pittsburgs played a strong, even game in the field. The attendance was 2,000. CHICAGO.

O Sunday, m O 2 3 0 V'H'n, 1.0 1 0 Carroll, 1.. 0 1 2 Anson, 1.. 0 1 9 0|Beckley, 11 211 0 0 Miller, c... 0 1 3 1 0 0 Knahne 5 0 1 2 5 0 Farrell, r.. 0 1 1 0 0 Kuehne, s. 0 1 2 5 0 Burns, 3.. 0 0 1 2 0 Clev'la'd, 3 2 2 0 2 0 0 Coleman, r 0 2 3 0 0 Galvin, p.. 0 0 0 5 0 Totals. 2 6 24 18 1 Totals.. 4 13 27 15 2

Earned runs-Pittsburg, 4; Chicago, 2. Two-base hits-Ryan, Anson, Beckley. Home runs-Ryan, Cleveland (2). Stolen base Smith. Double plays-Smith and Kouhne; Ryan and Burns; Anson and Pfeffer. First base on balls—Anson, Pfeifer. First base on errors—Chicago, 1. Struck out—Baldwin (2), Carroll, Smith (2), Cleveland. Passed balls—Daly, 2. Wild

pitch-Baldwin, 1. Time-1:20. Umpire-Lynch.

PHILADELPHIA, 5; WASHINGTON, 2. WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.-The Washingtons played like a set of amateurs in the field to-day, and gave Philadelphia another game which should have been a victory for the home club. Whitney pitched an excellent game, but his fielders, and he, himself, made palpable errors whi a allowed four visitors to reach first base, and they scored by the aid of wild throws or base hits. Score:

WASHINGTON. PHILADELPHIA. 0 Andr's, m. 2 0 2 0 Fogarty, r. 0 1 0 Wood 1 1 Wilmot, L. 1 2 Farrar, 1.. 0 1 10 0 0 Mack, c.... 0 0 1 Schriver. c1 0 5 2 Shock, r ... 0 2 1 0 0 Mulvey, 3. 0 1 4 2 0 irwin, s 1 Whitney, p 0 0 0 3 2 Gleason, p. 0 1 0 2 0 Totals... 2 8 24 9 6 Totals... 5 6 27 15 2 Score by innings:

Earned runs-Washington, 2; Philadelphia, 1.
Three-base hit-Wood. Stolen bases-Hoy (2).
Andrews, Fogarty, Irwin. First base on balls-Hoy, O'Brien, Whitney. First base on errors—Washington, 1; Philadelphia, 4. Struck out—Whitney (2). Schriver. Passed ball—Shriver, 1. Wild Pitch—Whitney, 1. Time—1:40. Umpire—Kelly.

American Association. LOUISVILLE BEATEN TWICK.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29.-Hecker pitched splendid balt, and was admirably supported up to the ninth inning, when he weakened and was bit safely five times, which, with errors by Wolf and Vaughan, netted the Athletics six runs. The bits made off Weyhing were well scattered. After a brief intermission the second game was commenced, with Mattimore and Gunning, and Ramsey and Kerins as the batteries. The visitors were unable to solve Mattimore's delivery, Collins getting all the hits that were made by them. The Athletics bunched their hits in the fifth and seventh innings. Score of first game:

Earned runs-Athletics, 6; Louisville, 1. Two-base hit-Poorman. Three-base hit-Collins. Stolen base-Lyons. Double play-Bierbauer, Larkin and Gleason. First base on balls-Larkin, Werrick, Long. First base on errors -Athletics, 3; Louisville, Struck out-Stovey, Weyhing, Poorman, Mack, (2), Collins, Woif (2), Long.

The second game resulted: ATHLETICS.

LOUISVILLE. Welch, m. 2 2 2 0 0 Mack, 2. 0 0 2 3 O Collins, m 0 Stovey, L. 1 1 4 0 1 Hecker, 1. 0 0 Kerins, c .. 0 0 Gleason, s. 1 2 0 2 3 Cross, r... 0 0 2 Gunning, c 1 0 5 0 1 Werrick, 3.0 0 0 2 Mat'mre.p. 1 0 1 6 0 Vaughan, 10 0 Poorman,r 1 1 0 0 0 Ramsey,p. 0 0 1 3 0

Totals... 9 10 27 15 6 Totals.. 0 2 27 10 8 Score by innings:

Earned runs-Athletics, 2. Two-base hit-Lyons. Stolen bases - Larkin, Bierbauer, Giesson, Gunning (2), Mattimore, Hecker. Double plays - Cross and Kering Glesson, Bierbauer and Larking Mattimore

and Larkin. First base on balls-Welch, Gunning.
Hit by pitched ball-Mack. First base on
errors-Athletics, 1; Louisville, 5. Struck out
-Mattimore, Poorman, Hecker, Kerins, Cross, Wer-

Base-Ball at Anderson. Special to the Indianapolis Journa. ANDERSON, Aug. 29 .- Four hundred people witnessed an interesting game at Riverside Park between the Anderson and Kokomo clubs. The feature of the game was the battery work of

Rogers and Cook. Score: Anderson 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0-2 Kokomo 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-1 Batteries—Anderson, Rogers and Cook; Kokomo, Ratliff and Reagel. Base hits—Anderson, 4; Kokomo, 2. Errors—Anderson, 0; Kokomo, 10. Struck out— By Rogers, 22; by Ratliff, 15. Passed balls—Cook, 2; Reagel, 4.

Three Weeks of Base-Ball.

The Indianapolis club returns home this morning from Detroit, and this afternoon will begin a series of three games with the Chicagos. The club will now play steadily at home until Sept. 22, playing in succession the Chicagos, Pittsburgs, New Yorks, Bostons, Washingtons and Philadelphias. This makes a total schedule of eighteen game, but in addition to these a number of postponed games are to be played, so that the local patrons will doubtless have an opportunity of seeing at least twenty more contests. On Sept. 23 the club goes to Chicago and closes the home season of that club, then it goes East and finishes the championship season. In this afternoon's game Burdick will probably pitch for the locals, and Van Haltren or Borchers for the Chicagos. Play will probably be called at 3:45

Base-Ball Notes.

It begins to look like the Detroits were not doing their very best under Manager Watkins. President Brush is out of the city. It has not been definitely decided whether the game by gaslight will be played on Saturday night or

The Indianapolis club is three games behind the Washingtons, and still has a fighting chance of beating them out. Considering the ball that the Senators are playing, however, the odds are decidedly against the Hoosiers.

If New York had any opposition she would probably lose the pennant yet, but the only clubs who are playing good ball-Pittsburg and Detroit-are hopelessly in the rear, and the Giants can less right along and still be pretty

Yesterday was by odds the worst defeat the Indianapolis club has received this season, but it is no worse than pretty nearly every other League club has received at least once. In the matter of decisive defeats the Hoosier club escapes about as often as anybody. It is very evident that yesterday's game was one of pure batting, as twelve earned runs amply testify. In addition to this the Detroits fielded without

The Coming Tournament of Wheelmen.

BUFFALO, Aug. 29 .- The entries for the wheelmen's tournament, which is to be held here Sept. 4, 5, 6 and 8, closed yesterday. Among notable events of the tournament will be a one-mile free-for-all professional tandem race; three-mile professional bicycle race for world's championship; two-mile amateur State championship bicycle contest, and a one-hundred-mile road race from Erie, Pa. The professional entries include such well-known wheelmen as William A. Rowe, of Lynn; J. E. Lee, of Nottingham, England; Jules Dubois, champion of France; F. W. Allard, of Coven-try, England; William Wood and H. A. Crocker, of Newton, Mass.; S. G. Whittsker, of Chicago; Rosert Neilson, of Boston; W. F. Knapp, of Denver; T. Weeks, of Minneapolis; Kalph Temple, of Chicago; Joseph West, of Birmingham, England; L. D. Munger, of Ghicago; Eddie Mc-Dowell, of Philadelphia; Sidney Eastward, of Denver; W. J. Morgan, of New York, and W. H. Barber, of Rochester. Among the most noted amateurs are: Tom Rowe, of Chicago; W. R. Winship and N. H. VanSickeln, of Chicago; W. D. Banker, of Pittsburg; Edward W. Kiebler, of Ann Arbor, Mich., and Austin Banks, of Den-

Racing at Toledo.

Toledo, O., Aug. 29 .- The attendance at the Tri-State fair was large to-day, the weather fair and the track fast.

First Race-2:35 pacing; purse, \$400, divided. Tasco won; Lee H. second, Canada Boy third. Best time, 2:30. Second Race-2:29 trot; purse, \$400, divided. Betty Jones won; Peter K. second, Lizzie H. Colonel Bowers fourth. Best time,

Third Race-Trot for two-year-olds, purse. \$400, divided. Dora Cossack won; Master second, Ashwood distanced. Best time, 2:46. Fourth Race-Running; three half-mile heats; purse, \$1,000. Belle Gibson won; Emma J. second. The third money was divided between Overton and Jim Fisk. Best time, 52 seconds.

Racing at Island Park. ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 29 .- This was the second day of the Island Park circuit meeting. The first event was the 2:25 pacing race. Summary: Lady Hill.....2 5 1 2 1 1 BelvaLcekwo'd4 3 2 3 2ro Harry B......5 1 5 1 3 2 Pat Bruen.....3 4 4 4 4ro

Columbus Girl.1 2 3 5 5 3 Time-2:25%, 2:2219, 2:22 2:2014, 2:2419, 2:29.

Time-2:29, 2:24, 2:23. 2:17 Pacing:

BalsoraWilkes.5 1 2 2 1 1 Charley Friel..2 2 6 3 4ro El Monarch... 6 5 1 1 6 2 Hy Wilkes.... 4 4 4 4 3ro Dr. M...... 1 3 3 6 2 3 Johnny Woods. 3 6 5 5 5ro Time-2:2019, 2:1714, 2:1919, 2:1714, 2:21, 2:21. Racing at the Grant Comuty Fair.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal MARION, Ind., Aug. 29 .- In the races here today the 2:40 trot was won by Jennie Brown; Dan F. second, Bay Simon third. Time, 2:541

The medley race was won by Wild Duck: Green Hickory second. The running race, half mile, was won by Joe Bowers; Sorrel Mack second, Wild Duck third. Time, :541.

A Soldier's Speech.

Below is given the peroration of a speech delivered by Hon. Lewis Hanback before the Republican State convention of Kansas. A local report describes the effect as wonderful, men, women and children rising to their feet and cheering, and waving hats and handkerchiefs. The address ran thus: Time-time. Time, July 20, 1864, scene, battle of Peach Tree, Ga. Time, 2:10 P. M. Ben

Time, 2:10 P. M., scene, Buffalo. The boys entering a saloon: "Where's Grove?" Bar-"He'll be in shortly; it is about his

Harrison conducting his regiment on the field of

Time, 2:25 P. M., scene, Peach Tree, Ga. Ben Harrison confronting the enemy; sends to Hooker the information of the advance and asks for orders. Time, 2i25 P. M., scene, Buffalo. Grover Cleveland enters saloon: "What'll ye have.

Time, 2:35 P. M., scene, Peach Tree, Ga. Ben Harrison reports to Hooker that the enemy is strong on his front, and asks what disposition to make of his regiment to resist attack in accordance with the general plan of battle. Hooker orders him to retire his skirmish line and make his regiment ready for action.

Time 2:35 P. M., scene Buffalo. Grove-"What could we do boys? Play seven-up." Time 4 o'clock P. M., scene Peach Tree, Ga. Ben Harrison's regiment in the thick of the fight and its gallant leader at its head. Time 4 P. M., scene Buffalo. Grove-"What's trumps?"

Time 6 P. M., scene Peach Tree, Ga. Hooker to Ben Harrison: "By God, Ben Harrison, you shall be a brigadier-general for this day's work." Time 6 P. M., scene Buffalo. Grove-"By God Now fellow-citizens, I ask you in the name of

all that is hallowed, to consider this conduct. ask you if the American people are going to vote for Cleveland, who played for and won the drinks, while Harrison fought and won a battle that helped perpetuate this Union? [Loud, long and veciferous applause.] The speech throughout was applauded, and at its conclusion the convention rose en masse and shouted, waving hats, fans and American flags-no bandanas. Following this electrifying speech "the Plumed Knights" of Winfield sang, "We'll have a new Tippecanoe."

A Large Republican Family.

To the Editor of the Philadelphia Press: Reading your paper daily, I often notice short paragraphs speaking of the large number of voters in one family. I think that our family can head the list. We expect to have a reunion at Germantown the 10th of October, and among all the crowd-and I suppose there will be at least 2,500-I do not think that you will be able to find twenty-five who vote the Democratic ticket. We say, without any bad feeling though, that Charles Keyser, LL. D., is the only "black sheep" we have in Philadelphia, he being the only one of the direct descendants who is not a Republican. ONE OF THE KEYSERS. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24

PENSION LEGISLATION. A Complete Record Showing the Course

Pursued by Col. C. C. Matson.

Washington Letter in New York Press. In the bands of the invalid pension com-mittee, of which Col. C. C. Matson is chairman, are 190 bills relating to every kind of pensions and showing in one way or another all the varied pension schemes that the congressional mind can suggest. Some of them are good, some reasonable and some bad. They are all there, however, entitled to the committee's action, but 184 out of the 190 as embryotic and unconsidered as the day they were introduced. Five or six of them, with a great struggle, have reached the calendar, and only one has passed the House. That is the pension record of the committee presided

over by the greatest demogogue who ever at-tempted to make political capital out of pension In the Senate the similar committee, saying nothing about private pension bills, has put its business into the shape which can best be used for comparison in this concise table. Bills which have passed the Senate and are now pending in the House undisposed of:

No. 181-G. A. R. dependent pension, bill, unanimously favored by the Grand Army, and recommended by them as a satisfactory bill to the old soldiers and their families.

No. 379---Increase for loss of both hands, from

No. 948-To restore pensions on certain cases. No. 1000-Fixing the rate for total helpiess-No. 2446-Increase for loss of an eye from No. 1529-Removing the limitation from Para-

graph 3, Section 4693, Revised Statutes. No. 1596-Relation to oaths. No. 1626-Inserting words "or navy" in act of March 3, 1877. All these bills have been passed and would have become laws but for the refusal of the House to consider them. They are dying slow-ly on the House calendar, and Mr. Lyman insisted that they should not die that way. He want-ed them considered and voted upon. Then if

they died it would be by the satisfactory method of the majority voting against them. Next comes the total pension business from Mr. Matson's committe for the session, exclusive

of course, of private bills:
Increase for total deafness from \$13 to \$30 per month, passed by the Senate; sent to the House and passed there Aug. 13. Next comes the Senate calendat

Granting army nurses \$12 a month. Increase from \$72 to \$100 for loss of both

Relative to guardianship. Fees for examining surgeons. Pensioning ex-prisoners of war.

Granting pensions according to rank quently earned. Many of these bills are important, and lin the first list, beginning with the Grand Army bill, are nearly all the best features of pension legislation proposed for the session. They have been considered and passed by the Senate long ago, but the patriotic House committee will not per-

mit a vote upon them. They have not con-demned them, for in their talk to old soldiers and in their campaign documents they shout far more about the benefits of the bills and their strenuous efforts to pass them than the Senate did, but they don't make any progress. They not only delay voting on them, but they don't even consider them in the committee. They are added to the unfortunate 186 neglected House bills, and there they are likely to lie until the soldiers get tired of the Democratic mismanagement of their interests.

To give a reason for this state of affairs is to again introduce Colonel Courtland C. Matson into view. Colonel Matson is chairman of the House committee and Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana. As chairman he is opposed to pension legislation because of his fear of Grover Cleveland, but as candidate he is in favor of it all. As Mr. Hyde ne has to throttle eyerything proposed for the benefit of Union soldiers, while as Dr. Jekyll he is so enthusiastically in favor of taking care of them that he promises benevolently more than even they asked. Some two years ago, when he first began to figure for the governorship, he cham-pioned the dependent pension bill because the Senate had considered another measure and was likely to insist on its own. The chances were that he could get credit for the dependent bill without running any risk of passing it, and he worked so earnestly in its behalf that even the cautious gentlemen in the Senate were deceived. They thought he really wanted to pass it, and, to his horror, abandoned their own bill, acquiesced to his loud calls for legislation, and suddenly passed his measure. It went on then just as he had feared. Mr. Cleveland vetoed the bill pass it over his veto. The bill did not pass, to Mr. Mateon's great joy, because the Democrate stood by their master, but the whole affair was a strain on his feelings which can only be appreciated by some one who has been candidate for Governor, has been anxious to get the President's influence and has suddenly found himself dead against him, by protesting too much that he wanted a certain measure to pass. However, Mr. Matson, from the President's point of view, was not really to blame. He had introduced the bill, not to pass it, but to head off the Senate bill and he simply had been overzealous. It made a bad business altogether and put the President against all the veterans, but Mr. Matson was forgiven and no objection was made to

Since his nomination, however, he has had to be very careful of the President's feelings, and when the Senate passed the Grand Army bill he found it necessary to stop it in the House for fear it would call out another veto. He did not do this in the ordinary straightforward way that some other honest gentleman would have done, but he loaded it down with an amendment changing the rate from \$12 per month to a rate based on the perdiem of service, and reported it with all the hurrah of having found a better bill. The Grand Army had gone carefully over the Senate bill, submitted it to the individual from Mr. Law and called for champagne, which | their homes because they became deeply in debt | search for whisky, while the portions treating vote of every Grand Army man in the country, and it had come to the House more strongly indorsed than any system of pension legislation ever suggested; yet Mr. Matson had the sublime assurance to tell the old soldiers that his bill

When it was reported in new form it of course required new legislation, and if it had passed, as Mr. Matson well knew, it dead-locked both bills by making House and Senate support different measures. Mr. Matson knew that an inquiry would follow, but he provided for that by arguing that the Senate bill was not good enough and actually preparing to go on the stump to convince the old soldiers that he knew what they wanted better than they did themselves. If there had been any chance at all of carrying through such a programme Mr. Matson would have persisted in it, but the colossal assurance it required was too much even for him, and he had to admit finally that it was likely to be a failure. He still had Mr. Cleveland to protect, however, by stopping all bills, and as a last resource he hit upon the plan of handing the treasury over to the old soldiers and promising independent wealth to all of them. Of course he did not intend to give them the money, but he introduced a bill to do so, which in Mr. Matson's campaigns is the same thing, and now he is waiting with that bait on his hook calculating how many suckers he can land. He has his bill on the calendar calling for some \$250,000,000, but he him the text he wants where it is.

does not dare to have it discussed. It furnishes During all the session the Republican members of the committee have been anxious to do something, but they have had to stand back and allow the candidate full swing with his peculiar campaigning. They have gone to the committee on rules to have days for pension legislation assigned, but Mr. Carlisle is in sympathy with all Democratic candidates, and has steadily refused them. Other Democrats don't dare to move for fear of offending Mr. Cleveland, and so the time has dragged on.

AGRICULTURE AND MANUFACTURES. Some Facts That Show That Farms and Man-

ufactures Grow Together. New York Mail and Express. In view of some of the misrtatements of the free-traders, it is well to call the attention of the workingmen to the real relation between agriculture and manufacturing. We are told that the farmers have not been benefited by protection, and that the home market which has been promised to them has not been bestowed upon them. Let us see. We must admit that in New England the amount of improved land is decreasing. Why is that? Largely because the demand for land for manufacturing and commercial purposes has increased. Then, again, the lands that were formerly used for raising crops are now used for grazing lands. Breadstuffs come from the West, but meat and milk must be had nearer home, and as manufactures have grown they have been accompanied by a readjustment of agriculture. But, after ali, what has been the effect of encouraging manufactures in the agricultural States? In 1880, Illinois had the largest number of farms of any State, and the aggregate value of their products was the largest. It was fourth in the number of its manufacturing establishments and the value of their products. New York was third in the number of its farms and second in the value of their products. It was first in manufacturing. Pennsylvania was second in manufacturing and fourth in the value of the products of its farms. Ohio was second in the number of its firms, third in the value of their products, third in the number of its manufacturing establishments and fifth

manufactures, while Indiana is sixth in one and tenth in the other. With the exception of a few Southern States, which are almost purely agricultural, and of the New England States, which are mainly manufacturing, the balance between agriculture and manufacturing is well maintained. In a word, manufacturing establishments have grown near the fields which feed the operators, and agriculture has advanced with the building up of manufactures. This makes the home market argument perfect, and demonstrates that the originators of the protective system were right in insisting that the tariff would advance the general prosperity.

GEORGE LAW'S MONEY.

A Crowd of Losfers and Pugilists Made Happy by a Rich Man.

Saratoga Letter in New York Sun. George Law, who is one of the best known men about town in New York, and who is said to have an income of \$200,000 a year, has had a very extraordinary experience meeting with his sporting friends at Saratoga. Almost everybody in New York knows that Mr. Law, although interested in extensive business enterprises, has a great liking for the society of horsemen, pugilists, and gentlemen who have a knack of turning cards to their own advantage. At irregular periods of the year he gives some of them an opportunity for entertainment of the costliest kind to himself. He has just closed a prolonged session with them, and in certain circles he is the only subject of importance under discussion. Last year's performances, in which a diamond necklack worth \$20,000 was involved, and which ended in a fight among a few of his admirers

and others, made him much talked of. This year his arrival was promptly tele-graphed to New York, and several of the men who knew when to approach him hurried to Saratoga. He was welcomed by Col. Thomas P. Ochiltree, who had a wonderful eye over him; and who acted as his escort. It is reported that for these services the fiery-headed ex-Congressman from Texas received the magnificent sum of \$10,000. Colonel Ochiltree had been betting rather freely upon the results of the races, and was somewhat impecunious when Mr. Law arrived. The Colonel explained the condition of his financial affairs, and Mr. Law drew forth his check-book and made the Colonel happy. But the Colonel was not happy when such distinguished gentlemen as Jerry Dunn, the horse-man of of Chicago and New York; Col. Patrick

Duffy, the horseman of New Orleans, Col Pat Sheedy, formerly manager of John L. Sullivan; John Halleck, gambler of Boston; Joseph Coburn, the ex-pugilist; Wm. Tracy, gambler; Johnny Saunders, ex-pugilist, of New York; Captain McCue, small-fry lobbyist of Albany, and handsome Dan Murphy, gambler of Boston, formed themselves into a committee of reception and proposed to accompany Mr. Law in his rambles through this village. The undertoo k warn Mr. Law that he would be in very bad company if he should travel with the commit-tee. He even insinuated that certain members of the committee would bleed him. To this Mr. Law is said to have replied: "What have you been doing yourself?" Col. Ochiltree was very sad. He was made still more mournful when a small army of creditors, hearing of his prosper-ous condition, pounced down upon him. One of these creditors, who met him in the Saratoga club-house, threatened to brain him with a heavy cane, and might have made a wreck of the gallant Colonel had not Col. Pat Sheedy interfered. The committee succeeded in tearing Mr. Law away from Colonel Ochiltree, and took him everywhere. Frequently members of the committee found themselves "a trifle short of mon-ey." Although they had no occasion to use any while with him, his handy check-book met their appeals whenever and wherever made. Champagne was as free as water as far as they were concerned. Mr. Law bad rooms at the Grand Union Hotel, but did not waste much time in them. Whenever he did sleep the committee, which constantly added to its numbers, stood guard in the corridors or in the entrance of the hotel and awaited his awakening. One of the committee said to-day that there was no dust upon Mr. Law's coat while the committee was around. The members stood close to him, patted him on the back, picked imaginary specks of dust from his shoulders, and agreed with him in everything. When he said that he was the only man John L. Sullivan was afraid of, the committeemen said that they had heard Mr. Sullivan say as much. One member of the committee, who looked like a tramp when he arrived in Saratoga, said that he had been eating feathers until Mr. Law came to town. He was soon arrayed in splendid raiment, and, instead of eating feathers, partook of the birds.

On Saturday night Mr. Law was with the Hotel, and the corks were flying from bottles of and he was forced into the position of standing champagne. The members of the committee out against the President in attempting to was agreeable to everything he said, and he observed a painful lack of jewelry among them. He sent for Jacob Dreicer, the proprietor of the jewelry store in the Grand Union Hotel, and explained the sad condition of affairs among the committeemen. Mr. Dreicer thereupon removed a section of his jewelry store into the bar-room, and Mr. Law told the committeemen to make their selections. Handsome Dan Murphy chose a beautiful solitaire diamond ring valued at \$500; Jerry Dunn took a ring set with rubies and diamonds, valued at \$650; Joseph Coburn selected a solitaire diamond ring valued at \$750; Johnny Saunders chose a ring set with rubies, sapphires and diamonds, valued at \$450; John Halleck's choice was a ring set with turquoise and diamonds, valued at \$450; William Tracy selected a diamond ring valued at \$500; Captain McCue was lucky enough to secure two diamond rings and \$500 in money. Then Mr. Law, not seeing anything upon the trays which he thought would strike the fancies of Col. Patrick Duffy and Col. Pat Sheedy, took from his pocket a pair of diamond ear-rings valued at \$3,000. He offered one of the earrings to Colonel Duffy and the other to Colonel Sheedy. To Mr. Law's astonishment the colonels declined to accept the ear-rings. Mr. Law footed up the bill and paid it. Then several members of the committee borrowed money

All day yesterday and to-day the committeemen have been feasting like lords. They have found frequent occasion to display their glittering fingers, and have been often asked, "What time is it by your diamond ring?" There is naturally a bitter feeling among the members of the committee and Col. Ochiltree. One member said that Col. Ochiltree was so hard up that he would have tried to borrow money from an Indian cigar stand before George Law arrived. Jerry Dunn was especially pleased over the fact that besides securing a diamond ring, Mr. Law gave him his diamond collar button, worth

Captain McCue, who is something of a lobbyist at Albany, was the first to discover to-day that Mr. Law had been spirited away from the Grand Union Hotel. The captain had just been shaved, and had offered a \$100 bank note to the barber, saying. "Take your money out of that, it is the smallest I have. The Captain is the member of the committee who it was said was living on feathers until Mr. Law came to town. The Captain has a military bearing, and last year knocked down the sheriff of the county at the race-course in endeavoring to protect Mr. Law. He inquired of one of the hotel clerks for his "friend George Law." The clerk thought that Mr. Law was not anxious to see the Captain. Then the Captain became noisy, and an hour later in the court-house was fined \$5.50 for disturbing the peace. During the day Mr. Law's valet arrived from New York and took him to a place of seclusion far from the committee. The members are now groaning because they have lost him. They hoped to secure horses, lands and more jewelry from him before his departure.

No public man in the United States has been so imperfectly understood as Andrew Johnson. None has been so difficult to understand. He had few personal friends; in no one did he entirely confide. He had many faults, but he abounded also in admirable qualities. His love of the Union was a passion intensified by the dargers to which it had been exposed and by his labors in its defense. It was his devotion to the Union which compelled him to oppose the re-construction acts of Congress, which he thought would greatly retard, if they did not prevent its perfect restoration. I differed from him upon some subjects, but I never had reason to doubt his ratriotism or his personal or official integrity. No matter how unpopular or severely criticised a man occupying a high position may have been while in active life, there is usually a disposition, even on the part of those who were the most hostile to him, to be generous to his memory. This disposition has not been manifested in Mr. Johnson's case. It is not often that kindly mention is made of him upon the platform or in the

press. Among those who have filled high places

with ability or rendered distinguished services

claims of all such men were disregarded, They

became very pressing, as I had good reason for

Audrew Johnson's Patriotism.

Hon. Hugh McCulloch, in September Scribner.

to their country, his name is rarely classed; and yet when the history of the great events with which be was connected has been faithfully written, there will appear few names entitled to greater honor and respect than that of Andrew Johnson. A Good Word for President Arthur. Hugh McCulloch, in September Scribner. sition was a trying one, by the fact the he had been a very active politician in New York, and had used men for political purposes who expected to be rewarded for them by the patronage which was at his disposal. The

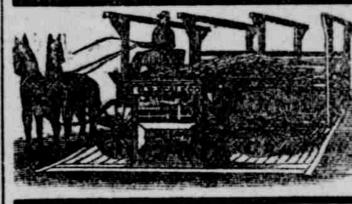
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ice. * * * His administration throughout was characterized by a high order of ability and by devotion to the public welfare. If any one of our Presidents merited a second term, he did. Had he been nominated he would doubtless have been elected, as the opposition to him would have been less savage than it was against Mr. Blaine. He might have lost some votes that were given to Mr. Blaine, but he would have secured a great many that went to Mr. Cleveland.

A Haven for Black Sheep.

"It is really astonishing and at the same time interesting to know how many young men have taken up a residence in Minneapolis and St. Paul by reason of misfortune and the sowing of wild oats at their homes in the East," said a vonng lawyer to a reporter. The twin cities seem to be a regular haven for them, and they flock here by the hundreds. Many of them left | chapter could be devoted to the red man's and could better afford to fly. I have in my fice hundreds of bilis from various cities in the | chewing tobacco to last him over a week would East, against young fellows who have taken refuge here. Many are the pitiful tales I have been told, and most of the stories I find to be correct. Consequently I have not had the heart to carry on this work of collection. Most of the accounts are accompanied with a letter that says. "if not paid, garnishe their wages." Well, now you see, the majority of these boys are trying to brace up and live within their means, and are barely earning enough to live, to say nothing of paying several large bills on demand. I will venture to say that, divided between the two cities, there are at least five hundred of these unfortunate young men compelled to live here by virtue of indiscretions at home."

A Telling Comparison. New York Mail and Express. A very strong point was made against the President's message by Mr. Blaine in his speech Saturday night, when he compared the course of President Grant in regard to the Alabama claims with that of President Cleveland. President Grant heartily approved of the rejection of the Johnson-Clarendon treaty by the Senate and in his next annual message recommended a joint commission to settle all difficulties, and secured the assent of the Senate before appointing the commissioners. This was exactly the opposite of Mr. Cleveland's action, and illustrates the difference between a President who had no need of making a sensational display of wordy patriotism and who was incapable of such weakness and a President whose acquiesence in Canadian wrongs and submissiveness to the betrayal of American interests in the Bayard treaty have been known of all men. Grant never blustered. Cleveland had to tr bluster, no other expedient being available for him. The contrast is more suggestive than

This Is Cleveland's Statesmanship.

whole columns of arguments would be

Albany Express (Rep.) Veto a private pension bill granting a few dollars a month to a Union soldier. Have the war record of the poor devil searched minutely to discover any flaws. Magnify the smalliest ob jections? Never give him the benefit of a doubt. Save a few thousand dollars a year to the Amorican people. Allow a river and harbor bill, appropriating money for trout streams, log runways, private creeks and stagnant bayous, to become a law. Carefully avoid all reference to the extravagant and corrupt features of the bill. Allow it to become a law without word or comment. Waste a large proportion of \$22,000,000 during the coming year to the American people. This contrast illustrates the recent policy of our etrenchment and retorm President.

The Missouri Democracy.

St. Louis Chronicle. There is less of the "yaller dog" spirit about the Democrate of Missouri this year than there has been. Senator Moran, in the State convention, stated that be was convinced that the Irish of the State were not as good Democrats as they were thought to be, and he told but part of the truth. The Democrats themselves are not as good Democrats as they have been thought to be. The party goes into the campaign with the Republicans in every congressional district can overcome that.

' A Railroad Man's Opinion.

Lafayette Courier
B. F. Masten, president of the Lafayette car-

surely cast her electoral vote for Harrison in November. The importers, who of course are interested in free-trade, are for Cleveland. But the manufacturers and workingmen, whose bread and butter depends upon a protective tariff, are enthusiastic for the Republican ticket, and converts by the hundreds are coming over every day.

The Indian as He Is.

A New York writer says that American authors should cease working over stale material and take advantage of the field that is open to them at home. "The American Indian," says this writer, "as described by Fennimore Cooper, existed only in the brain of Fennimore Cooper. Why not have a book about the Indian as he is." A book about the Indian as he is would be very interesting. An extremely weird and pathetic of his superhuman efforts to secure enough only be equaled in sensational interest to that devoted to his skill in cheating his pale-faced brother in a horse trade. By all means let us have a book describing the American Indian as

As to Registered Mail. Philadelphia Telegraph.

That missing \$10,000 mail pouch was 'registered" mail. There has always been a prejudice in some minds that to register is only to direct peculating attention to certain mail matter, and this theft is not calculated to allay that impression. Letters are not insured by being registered, nor are they delivered any more rapidly, and if they can be so readily stolen by the \$10,000 worth it is likely the practice of paying an extra fee for a doubtful good will fall off.

Time to Saub Him.

New York Mail and Express. The reports from Homburg of the disreputable attentions of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to a lady known to everybody so unfavorably that nobody speaks to her are agreeably supplemented by the statement that the American girls are learning to snub their admirer, who has nothing whatever but his name to commend him to the attention and interest of people of the least genuine quality.

Old Papa Thurman's One Speech. Buffalo Commercial.

"And what is a tariff! Why, my friends. 1 tariff is a tax and every true Democrat is agin a tax every time. Why, my friends, of all the humbugs I ever heard of the Republican notion of taxing foreign goods for the purpose of building up American manufactures and enabling Americans to find steady employment at double and treble the wages paid abroad is the very worst. Why, its puffictly ridicklus." (Coughs.)

The Opinion of Many.

Pierce Ball, a well known Democratic farmer of the town of DeWitt, is out for Harrison and Morton. He says: The Democrats, I think, have started for free-trade, and I am not going with them. The farmer depends for better prices on the development of industries that will increase the demand for his crops. My opinion is that on election day masses of Democrats of this town will be found voting with me

Couldn't Have Escaped Him Then.

Iowa State Register. A clerical error has just been discovered in the river and harbor appropriation bill, which grants \$25,000,000 instead of \$25,000 for improving a little creek in Maine. It was a matter of \$25,000,000, but it escaped Mr. Cleveland's watchful eye. It it had been an error of 25 cents in a Union soldier's pension, he would have seen it if he saw nothing else in the whole bill.

They Must Take the Whole Figure.

Kansas City Star. The Omaha Herald objects to the application of the nickname "Old Snuff" to Mr. Thurman by the Philadelphia Press. There is nothing ibelous about the term, and if Democrats dislike to have attention called to Mr. Thurman's habit of taking suuff, why have they adopted the red bandanna as a campaign emblem?

Premonition.

President Cleveland foresaw this cruel was with Canada when he gave up his residence at